

demonstrated it; and, in view of the mighty promise that, if successful, it would be equivalent to the instantaneous destruction of every U boat afloat and would render harmless every one under construction, assuring victory before the end of another year, was it not worth the trial?

We have prided ourselves upon being the greatest inventive country in the world, and, outside of the deep-rutted and case-hardened Military and Naval Departments, our pride is fully justified. Our opportunities for the utilization of new mechanical inventions have intensified and strengthened the inventive genius of the American people. The greatest instrumentalities of destruction and usefulness in the war to-day are all of American origin. The submarine, the flying machine, the caterpillar truck, the Maxim gun, and many others which might be mentioned, all had their origin in the United States; and, strange to say, every one of them has been tabooed by our War and Navy establishments. And yet this war has demonstrated that it must be fought with new weapons, and the new weapons must be neutralized by new instrumentalities. The whole success of Germany has been due to the fact that, though not the inventor, she has been the leader in the utilization of these new devices. Long before the war began her scientists were developing gases to blind the eyes or burn out the lungs of her opponents, flames to burn away all obstacles to their massed attacks, U boats to strike unseen.

Germany was not afraid to try out any new and original idea. It may be that the Zeppelins have not proved a success, but she had the courage to try them and to try them thoroughly. And she has undoubtedly tried many other things that have not been successful, but out of the many she has brought forth new instrumentalities of destruction that are fast leading her to victory, while our Navy Department and our Shipping Board strain at the little expense of \$50,000 to try out the most important suggestion that has ever been made in this war. The department must answer to the indictment of inability to meet a situation. The only answer to that indictment is one either of incompetency or of negligence, and neither is satisfactory. Had this department been competent it must have known long before we entered into this war just what the controlling factor in the conflict would be, namely, the question of meeting the submarine ravages. It knew that little, if anything, could be hoped for in capturing and destroying the submarine. It knew that hunting submarines would be as uncertain as hunting needles in a haystack. And yet almost nothing has been done to meet that situation. In fact, nothing has been suggested by the department other than to build ships as rapidly as the U-boats could sink them. In other words, it proposed to ram ships and cargoes and men down the monster's throat in such numbers as to choke it to death. The only thing that has appealed to this department or the Shipping Board as a defense against the submarine has been the great idea of painting a ship to look like the ocean waves.

Mr. President, the very first step taken in 1918 should be to cease for the present the sending of our soldiers over to Europe and to use every ton of shipping space for food for our allies. The empty caisson can wait, the empty stomach can not wait. The soldier must eat before he can shoot, and if he waits overlong for his food he can never shoot again. Just now our allies need our food a thousand times more than they need our soldiers. The splendid words of our President restating our war aims can not but fill the hearts of all our allies with new courage. I would supplement that with a thousand cargoes of food that this courage may have a foundation to stand on, and the tide of military success will immediately be turned in our favor.

Concurrent with this effort should be steps to immediately demonstrate whether it is possible to construct a vessel that will keep afloat notwithstanding torpedo attack, and if demonstrated then every ship should be so constructed. Germany's entire reliance is in her submarine. Pull the teeth of this monster of the sea and she will make the peace we demand in a month. Building ships and loading them with munitions for torpedo fodder must certainly be most gratifying to Germany herself. One ship that will stay afloat is worth a thousand ships at the bottom of the ocean. If the torpedo is rendered harmless every submarine is thereby instantly destroyed at a single blow. The assurance that such a ship can be constructed, coming from the source it does, demands an immediate test, and the gravity of the situation emphasizes the demand a thousandfold.

The next step is to make a full and adequate test of reinforced concrete ships. I understand that the Government has contracted for one or two of these ships. But what should be done is to put one of them to an immediate test. I do not think we should even make construction wait for that test. I believe that ships of this character have already been tried out in sufficient numbers to demonstrate their utility. As most of the ships proposed to be built are of slow speed, which will require convoy,

and as the ability of these concrete ships to stand the stress of ocean storms has already been demonstrated, the pressing exigencies of the shipping situation justify our proceeding immediately to construct a vast fleet of them. If, in the meantime, we find that the one constructed is not a success and can not be made a success we can cease our further efforts along that line. We can afford the loss far better than we can afford the delay. We can proceed with the construction of concrete ships without interfering with the construction of steel and wooden ships. The hulls can be constructed by unskilled labor, which is not the case in the construction of any other character of ship. Concrete can be produced in adequate quantities at any point desired. I have been informed by a single firm of long experience in concrete structures that it can turn out 10,000,000 tons of hulls in 1918. This could easily be increased to 20,000,000. Notwithstanding the fabulous prices paid to all character of skilled workmen, we would have no difficulty in securing the unskilled labor necessary for the construction of this reinforced concrete tonnage.

Mr. President, there appeared in the December number of the North American Review an article written by Col. Harvey, entitled "Are we losing this war?" I shall not comment on the article, which, while it may have had some justification for the ironical criticisms, did not point out any specific line which should be followed to win the war.

The question weighing most heavily on every man who attempts to analyze the actual war situation as we enter the year 1918 is not are we losing the war, but are we liable to lose the kind of a peace proclaimed by the President in his address on the 8th day of January, 1918? Have we been so remiss, so slow in preparing to meet the great emergency that confronted us when we drew the sword that we shall be unable to secure that kind of peace that will assure to all nations immunity from destruction by powerful military neighbors and an opportunity to work out their own industrial and commercial destinies unscared by the specter of military destruction?

I have an abiding hope, based upon the everlasting principle that right will in the end prevail, that we shall not emerge from this war without securing this peace; but I am equally certain that unless we shall come to the support of our allies with shipping facilities many times greater than we propose some of our allies will fall before we can take their place on the battle field and thereby prolong this war, with its hideous slaughter, for many months. Our every thought, our every energy should now be devoted exclusively to these methods of meeting the submarine ravages, to the question of supporting our allies with food and such war material as they can not produce, until the full might and prowess of this country, with the invincible sweep of our armies, shall achieve a victory that will forever free the nations of the world from the tyranny of autocratic militarism and its people from the crushing load of armaments.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 17, 1918, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven, increase our confidence and faith in Thee as individuals and as a people; that amid all the changes, disappointments, and sorrows of life we may have that peace which the world can neither give nor take away.

"For they that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which can not be removed, but abideth for ever."

Thus may we be firm in the Lord and increase in all that makes a Nation great; for Thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory, forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

COMMITTEE ON WATER POWER.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following Committee on Water Power, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SIMS, Mr. FERRIS, Mr. LEVER, Mr. DOREMUS, Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, Mr. LEE of Georgia, Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska, Mr. RAKER, Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. ESCH, Mr. LENROOT, Mr. HAUGEN, Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan, Mr. PARKER of New Jersey, and Mr. ANDERSON.

The SPEAKER. The committee is made up by taking the six top members of the three committees who were invited to the White House.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Maj. Augustus Peabody Gardner, formerly a Member of this Congress and who resigned therefrom to enter the military service of the United States, and whose death occurred at Camp Wheeler, Ga., on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1918.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

SENATE BILL SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 3235. An act amending section 32, Federal farm-loan act, approved July 17, 1916.

INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

The SPEAKER. This is Calendar Wednesday. The unfinished business is House joint resolution 189, to provide for a commission to inquire into the advisability of establishing national insurance against unemployment, invalidity, and sickness. The resolution is on the Union Calendar. The House will automatically resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUBEY] will take the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House joint resolution 189, with Mr. RUBEY in the chair.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, when we adjourned on Wednesday last we had concluded the general debate on the resolution. I therefore ask for the reading of the resolution for amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the resolution for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the Commission on Social Insurance, hereinafter referred to as the commission. The commission shall be composed of five persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, two of whom shall be employers of labor and two of whom shall be representatives of organized labor, the Secretary of Labor to be the fifth member of the commission and the chairman thereof. It shall be within the power of the Secretary of Labor to select a representative of the Department of Labor to act in his stead in any hearing or investigation in which the Secretary himself may be unable to participate, and said representative shall have full power to act in the name of the Secretary of Labor, but the position of the Secretary of Labor, as the fifth member and as chairman of the commission, shall in no wise be impaired, and in the report, findings, and recommendations of the commission his name and title shall be appended.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the word "That," in line 3, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "When the present war emergency shall have ended, as evidenced by a proclamation of the President to that effect."

Mr. GARD. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment for the purpose of perfecting this resolution.

With the object of affording all proper legislative relief to men and women who labor I am in the heartiest accord, and I believe the great question of the future to be the proper assembly, distribution, and care of labor, in order that the laboring people and the country in which they labor and its people generally may be mutually benefited.

One does not labor for himself alone. He labors for society, and society should recognize its responsibility to the laborer. So the questions of proper surroundings in labor, of proper safeguards against injury, the care and compensation for the disabled, the invalided, and the aged are very vital questions.

But just at this time there could be no reliable data collected on these great questions which are not already in print or in the possession of the committee bringing out this bill.

Data to be useful must be live data, and obsolete data are worse than useless—they are cumbersome and obstructive of the search for truth.

At present all labor in the United States should be united in one great purpose, and that purpose is the doing of the appointed task allotted to each and in which he is most capable of achievement for the winning of the war.

Labor is loyal, and with loyal labor the complete success of American arms is assured.

At the present time I do not think there is any such proportion of involuntary employment as will lead to any information of value being acquired by any commission or investigating body.

If we concede, as we must, that there will be a great number of labor problems resulting from the war, that the questions of readjustment and reapportionment of labor are vital ones, as well as the questions of disability and invalidity and other elements which enter into the employment of labor, still present industrial conditions in America, when all this country is speeding up for the purpose of winning the war, are not the normal conditions of America, and the information which will be of benefit to the laboring man and woman will be information relative to normal conditions as they will exist after this great and war emergency has passed?

Therefore I offer this amendment, that there be no creation of this proposed committee until the present war emergency shall be ended.

I attach, with the consent of the committee, a newspaper clipping reciting a called meeting to be held at the University of Illinois in February of this year for the purpose of discussing the questions of labor problems resulting from the war:

LABOR PROBLEMS GROWING OUT OF WAR TO BE CONSIDERED BY EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

URBANA, ILL., January 13.

Employers and employees are to be brought together in a discussion of "Labor problems resulting from the war" at a congress to be held at the University of Illinois in February. The university, acting in conjunction with the Illinois Manufacturing Association, the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, the National Safety Council, the State Federation of Labor, and many other associations of employers and employees of the State, is holding the congress.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Charles Piez, of the United States Shipping Board; Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; and R. C. Richards, chairman of the central safety committee of the Northwestern Railroad, are among many prominent speakers who have been asked to participate in the congress and lead the discussion of the many relating problems.

The congress has been called for the purpose of impressing upon both labor and capital the need of recognizing the human element in production, especially at this time. It is hoped that greater cooperation between employers and wage earners in this State will result, and so further the production for the country, at least during the war.

The congress was made possible by the efforts of several prominent Illinois faculty men, who persuaded the university to invite representatives of employers and employees to Champaign to discuss labor problems, particularly from the standpoint of the effect of the war on them.

Questions concerning the health of the worker, the many injuries which he is subject to at his work, the difficulties of laborers in finding work and of employers in hiring men, and problems of scientific management will be among the topics to be considered. The congress will be held February 14, lasting through February 16.

Mr. KEATING and Mr. McCORMICK rose.

Mr. KEATING. Does the gentleman from Illinois desire to support the amendment?

Mr. McCORMICK. No; I desire to oppose it.

Mr. KEATING. Then I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. Chairman, I desire to oppose the amendment on the ground that now is the time to begin the accumulation of preliminary information. If the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GARD] had offered an amendment to postpone the report of the commission until after the war or for a given time after the conclusion of the war, I should have been disposed to have listened to his argument with a good deal of readiness. When all the world is making ready to cope with the problems which must arise from this conflict, to plan for the inevitable readjustment, greater by far than any of us can picture to ourselves, I say, Mr. Chairman, that it would be a grave error to postpone the appointment of such a commission. I shall have amendments to offer to the joint resolution, but to this amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio I for one am absolutely opposed.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, I question whether this report would be of much value if, as the joint resolution states, the commission is to make its report on December 1, 1918. We all know that industrial and sociological conditions will be radically changed in this country after the return of peace and that there will be some urgent need then to have a report of a commission, as this joint resolution provides, under conditions then existing, rather than under conditions that now exist in this country, which are abnormal and are largely resultant from this war. I recognize the need of having a commission to examine into conditions that will exist after the conclusion of the war, but to create a commission and allow them to go traveling over the world, as this joint resolution provides, during these war times, when everyone knows that this war is going to change completely the sociological conditions of and the obligations of government itself, those who survive from the battle field, as well as those who do not partake but remain

in the industrial walks of life, after peace is concluded would make their report of little value. I think the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio is a most meritorious one. This work will be of little value if it is going to proceed at the present time. We have had commissions in time of peace, commissions, for instance, on immigration, that have traveled the world over and collected voluminous information, but what value will the findings be of these traveling experts on conditions of to-day, which everyone recognizes will not be normal after the conclusion of the war?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Labor has carefully considered this feature of its report and believes this commission can carry on its work at this time. The argument that the commission will run all over the world in an effort to secure data is not worthy of very serious consideration. The men who will be named on this commission by the President of the United States will undoubtedly be gentlemen of distinction and you will not find them entering the war zone at this time except with the consent of the State Department. So I think we may very well leave the question of their movements to the members of the commission. The committee hopes this amendment will be voted down. I ask for a vote, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I should favor the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GARD], though I would very much rather favor a motion to strike out the enacting clause. I want to talk very seriously to the House for a very few moments because we are facing now a situation we have to meet. There is pending before the Committee on Appropriations deficiency estimates for about a billion and a half dollars and those on the way to the Congress will probably carry that total a couple of millions beyond. Some of these estimates are for matters of first importance; some of them represent the desire of some branches of the Government to use the war as an excuse for expanding its activities and increasing its appropriations.

This country has to-day a surfeit of commissions. We have had commissions about everything under the sun, commissions to reform every institution except our own, where the most reformation could take place. Echoes of the commission on social unrest have not died out before we are met with a proposition to create another commission to report on the subject of old-age pensions and insurance. The speeches of the gentlemen who support this matter, as well as the report which they submit to the House, tell you that there is already a great volume of valuable, accurate information upon the subject. There is no reason in the world why a committee willing to work should not itself gather whatever information is necessary to enable the House and the Congress to legislate upon this subject. I would infinitely rather have the result of its findings than the result of a commission that will be created as this one is proposed to be. We all know something about commissions.

This commission on the causes for social unrest, which, by the way, more than covers the field of reasons for nonemployment or unemployment, went over this country exploiting all sorts of views, from reactionary to what was almost anarchistic. It became a medium for exploiting the political ambitions of at least one of its members, and it would be running yet if Congress had not very wisely put a limit to its activities.

Now we are faced with a proposition to create a new commission. I do not speak against the commission because of an opposition to old-age pensions. I speak against the doing of a useless thing. Those men who favor legislation of this kind will better enhance it by having a committee of Congress deal with it than by having a commission to make a report on it. A commission that would report within a year from now would necessarily make a report that would be bound to be a wrong one, because it would be made as the result of a survey of conditions that are temporary and transitory and could not be the conditions upon which permanent, remedial legislation ought to be based. That must be appreciated by every man of judgment and of sense. Let it not be carried because it is in the interest of labor when the judgment of men is against it. Let no man vote against it because it is for labor, but let no man vote for it simply because it is for labor. Let it stand as any other proposal for a new commission would stand, and I am willing to submit then to the judgment of men.

And let me say one word more. If there ever was a time when the people of America are going to respect and reward courage on the part of public officials it is now. We are not going to be true to our trust if we appropriate moneys without any regard to results. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] fails to grasp the significance of the suggestion that we are now, when we

have no unemployment, to prepare for the emergency, to prepare for the change, for the disarrangement, for the dislocation in industry, which will be inevitable with the termination of the war.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield? Will this help to win the war?

Mr. LONDON. Well, I assume that every man and every woman in the United States will do everything to help the United States in the present crisis. The commission has its specific purpose, and that specific purpose is to prepare and to systematize information, to assemble data, which will be helpful to us in those days when it will be necessary to legislate on these problems. It is not a new thing that we are suggesting now. If the gentleman would examine the record of the appropriation bills during Taft's administration he would find that an appropriation bill carried an item for the holding of a congress at which this very question was to be discussed.

And may I say to the House this? That labor throughout the world realizes that now is the time to begin studying this problem. We do not have to wait for unemployment; we do not have to wait for the crisis when the soup kitchen will be suggested as a remedy; we do not have to wait for starvation and distress. A committee of Congress might be an excellent thing, but the suggestion before you is not that. The proposition before you is this: Shall we advance the study of a subject by nominating or appointing a commission, or shall we have no commission at all? Shall we delay until after the war, or shall we begin now to study, investigate, and scrutinize, and look into all the data available for the formation of an intelligent opinion on the subject? See what British labor says now in time of war on this subject:

Moreover, it can not but be anticipated that in all countries the dislocation of industry attendant on peace, the instant discharge of millions of munition workers and workers in war trades, and the demobilization of soldiers—in face of the scarcity of industrial capital, the shortage of raw materials, and the insecurity of commercial enterprise—will, unless prompt and energetic action be taken by the several Governments, plunge a large part of the wage-earning population into all the miseries of unemployment more or less prolonged.

In view of the fact that widespread unemployment in any country, like a famine, is an injury not to that country alone, but impoverishes also the rest of the world, the British labor movement holds that it is the duty of every Government to take immediate action, not merely to relieve the unemployed when unemployment has set in, but actually, so far as may be practicable, to prevent the occurrence of unemployment.

It therefore urges upon the labor parties of every country the necessity of pressing upon their Governments the preparations for plans for the execution of all the innumerable public works (such as the making and repairing of roads and railways, the erection of schools and public buildings, the provision of working-class dwellings, and the reclamation and afforestation of land) that will be required in the near future, not for the sake of finding measures of relief for the unemployed, but with a view to those works being undertaken at such a rate in each locality as will suffice, together with the various capitalist undertakings that may be in progress, to maintain at a fairly uniform level year by year, and throughout each year, the aggregate demand for labor, and thus prevent their being unemployed. It is now known that in this way it is quite possible for any Government to prevent, if it chooses, the very occurrence of any widespread or prolonged involuntary unemployment which, if it is now in any country allowed to occur, is as much the result of Government neglect as is any other epidemic disease.

This bill does not contemplate a system of payments to men who happen to be unemployed, whether they desire to work or not. We are primarily interested in the question of the preventive remedy, how to prevent unemployment, what to do in order that unemployment may not be upon us. It is not a commission to promote unrest. On the contrary, it is a commission to make unrest unnecessary; and I submit, Mr. Chairman, that Members should not hesitate to vote for the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The debate has been exhausted on the resolution.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the vote be now taken.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman make the request for unanimous consent that all debate be now closed?

Mr. KEATING. Yes. I ask that all debate be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent that all debate be now closed. Is there objection?

Mr. RAINY. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending amendment be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado moves that all debate on the pending amendment be now closed. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. KEATING. A division, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. A division is demanded.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 22, noes 48. So the motion was rejected.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe we have all gone crazy, but it seems that some of us are pursuing a very headlong course with regard to the money of the people of the United States. We are going deeper and deeper into the pockets of the people every session of Congress and with almost every bill that comes into this House, and we are doing much of it under cover of war; much of it because the country is in a state of excitement; much of it because it may be politically expedient to pass some of these extravagant measures.

I am glad the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, had his nerve with him this morning and saw his patriotic duty with respect to measures of this kind. The gentleman belongs to the majority party, although there may be members of the minority who may not agree with him. But he had the courage of his convictions this morning, and he spoke out the truth, that we are going far afield in the matter of expenditures, that we are taking great liberties with the money of the common people of the United States in order to promote schemes of one kind and another.

If anyone wants any information in regard to social insurance, all he has to do is to go down to the Department of Labor and pick out any one of hundreds of volumes on social questions that have already been prepared at the expense of the people and which nobody is reading.

Some time ago somebody wanted to know something about immigration, and we appointed a committee which expended nearly a million dollars to acquire information about immigration. That commission toured the world, just as this commission on social insurance will have power and money to do. It published many volumes that are now covered with dust.

Then, again, somebody wanted to know something about our industrial relations. So we created a Commission on Industrial Relations, and that commission toured the country and obtained enough information to satisfy a thousand Congresses, although this Congress probably never read a volume of the proceedings. Yet it published dozens of volumes, and came back session after session to obtain more money in order that it might keep up the agitation throughout the United States as between employer and employee. Now, do we want to get the employer and employee together, or do we want to set them further apart? What is the purpose of this new commission?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I regret I have not the time. I would like to yield, but I am within a minute of the end of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. This new commission will have the power and the money to tour the country and invite the representatives of various lines of thought, various theories, and various schemes to come before it, and it will exploit itself and have columns in the newspapers showing unrest, even in time of war. It will stir up trouble to plague Congress, but it will not succeed in settling these social problems. It will come back to ask for more money and still more money, and this first \$50,000 will grow into a million dollars before it is done. It will give a number of gentlemen comfortable berths at public expense and an opportunity to make trouble. They may impede railroad progress and go into establishments manufacturing munitions for war and halt the proceedings while they air differences between those who are employing and those who are employed.

I think the time has come to put a quietus upon some of these commissions. I believe, with the gentleman from Kentucky, that this Congress is able to determine these questions for itself. I believe that the various committees of this Congress are as capable as any commission could possibly be to send for witnesses, to send for employees and employers, and to send for books and papers and obtain this information, if they desire it, at first hand. The idea here is that we shall constitute an autocratic body to go forth in our name, spend the people's money, and stir up trouble and unrest, and then come back here and unload the whole thing upon us. We should not encourage it. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize—

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, what is pending now before the House?

The CHAIRMAN. The motion to strike out the last word in the amendment.

Mr. KEATING. I think that is out of order, in view of the fact that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GARD] has submitted an amendment to the House, so that if the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio is voted on the motion is not in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion is to amend the amendment.

Mr. KEATING. If that is the case, I make the point of order that the gentleman must speak on the amendment.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, is not the gentleman willing that we shall follow the ordinary customs of the House and debate the amendment more fully?

Mr. KEATING. I will state to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I have no desire to interfere with debate unnecessarily. One week ago we had two hours under the rule—

Mr. GILLETT. That was general debate.

Mr. KEATING. General debate, and with the consent of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] who was present, and of his colleagues on that side of the House, the use of those two hours was waived, with the understanding that we would proceed with the discussion of amendments. Now, I submit, in all fairness to the gentleman from Massachusetts, that much of the discussion which we have had here this morning has nothing to do with the amendment, but is in the nature of general debate, and that we are occupying time which other gentlemen of the House desire to use in the consideration of another bill. When we adjourned on last Wednesday it was with the distinct understanding that we would take up this joint resolution under the five-minute rule and confine ourselves to a discussion of amendments. If the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY] had been present on last Wednesday and had desired to discuss this amendment, having charge of the time on this side of the House I would gladly have yielded him time. I made a general offer to the Members of the House on Wednesday of time for the discussion of this resolution. Under the circumstances I submit that the gentleman should confine himself to the amendment before the committee.

Mr. TOWNER. Before the gentleman from Colorado sits down will he permit me to make this suggestion to him? This amendment necessarily carries with it the consideration of the entire question. It would hardly be possible to consider this amendment without discussing the merits of the entire proposition, and I want to make this further suggestion to the gentleman: Only a few moments ago there was a vote taken by the committee regarding the shutting off of debate, and the committee, by a very large vote, decided not to do it, manifesting, I think, to the satisfaction of anyone, that they desired to discuss it further. Now, does not the gentleman think that he, in charge of the bill, ought to submit to the evident desire of the committee to discuss an important proposition of this sort further?

Mr. KEATING. I am always glad to submit to the will of the House very cheerfully, but I did not understand that the motion which was made was to suspend the rules of the House, and the rules of the House provide that when an amendment is offered the gentleman who addresses himself to the amendment shall confine himself to that. But I will say to the gentleman that I have no desire to interfere unnecessarily with debate. I think in all fairness to other gentlemen who have business coming before the House this afternoon that we should endeavor to dispose of this bill as soon as possible. But for the time being I will not press the point.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss the subject matter of this paragraph, and I have the right to do that under the rules.

I want to emphasize as strongly as I can the argument advanced by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] and the argument just advanced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE]. This proposition now presented to the House involves the selection of an important and an expensive commission, authorized to do extensive traveling in this country or wherever they may desire to travel, with an expensive equipment of stenographers, secretaries, and clerks, just as big as they want to make it, and with the authority to create here a whole library of books upon these important subjects. I am wondering where the money is to come from for all these tremendous expenses. Facing a budget that will amount to \$5,000,000,000 at least, in time of war, when the period is abnormal, when all conditions are abnormal, we are asked here in the resolution which is submitted to inquire into the cause of unemployment, to look into systems of insurance, voluntary and obligatory, to find out how we are providing to meet unemployment, invalidity, and sickness in the future, and to examine and report on a number of other similar matters, including insurance against sickness and old-age pensions. In other words,

in the most abnormal period that ever occurred in the history of the world we are asked to make these investigations, with a view to determining what our career as a Nation in the future may be when normal times are restored. The time has come for Members of this body not to get their pictures in a Washington newspaper because they advocate all sorts of raids on the Treasury of the United States—the time has come for a Congress which is courageous enough to send 2,000,000 men, and more than that if necessary, to the French front to work there in trenches for \$30 a month—the time has come to show whether we are courageous enough to stop bills of this kind. [Applause.] I am irrevocably against this joint resolution and everything that is in it at this time. These measures, which are purely and absolutely socialistic, ought to be considered in a period of normal times, rather than in a period of abnormal times. This looks to still further tremendous increases in our enormous budget.

An important convention is in progress in this city to-day, if it did not conclude its work yesterday, for the purpose of determining upon equitable methods of taxing, and the method they seem to favor there is to compel the rich, the large incomes, to pay all the expenses of this war and nearly everything else. At the same time, from the capitalistic centers of this country, there issue all sorts of complaints against the kind of taxes we are levying now. The man in this House who belongs to one of these war committees, who with flags flying bring in these war measures, becomes tremendously popular here; but the man on the committee charged with raising the money and with levying the taxes to pay all these enormous expenses becomes the butt of all sorts of ridicule and criticism. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, in order to bring the matter to a conclusion, I offer as a substitute a motion to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. KEATING. I make the point of order that that comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SHERLEY moves to strike out the enacting clause of the joint resolution.

Mr. KEATING. I make the point of order that the motion is made too late.

The CHAIRMAN. On what ground?

Mr. KEATING. On the ground that the gentleman from Illinois has offered an amendment, and that the motion to strike out the enacting clause must be made before the other amendment is offered.

The CHAIRMAN. This motion is in order at any time before the reading of the bill has been completed. The point of order of the gentleman from Colorado is overruled. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY].

The question being taken, the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. KEATING. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and the yeas were 101 and the nays were 31.

So the motion prevailed.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. RUBEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration House joint resolution 189, to provide for a commission to inquire into the advisability of establishing national insurance against unemployment, invalidity, and sickness, had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the report, in the nature of an amendment, to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado makes the point that no quorum is present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and sixty-two Members present, not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will lock the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 199, nays 133, not voting 95, as follows:

Almon
Anthony
Aswell

Austin
Bacharach
Bankhead

Bell
Black
Blackmon

Blanton
Booher
Borland

Brand
Browning
Buchanan
Burnett
Burroughs
Butler
Byrnes, S. C.
Byrnes, Tenn.
Campbell, Kans.
Caraway
Carlin
Carter, Mass.
Carter, Okla.
Chandler, N. Y.
Chandler, Okla.
Clark, Pa.
Classon
Collier
Connally, Tex.
Cooper, Ohio
Cooper, W. Va.
Crago
Cramton
Crisp
Currie, Mich.
Dallinger
Darrow
Dempsey
Denison
Dent
Dies
Dominick
Doughton
Dupré
Dyer
Eagan
Elliott
Ellsworth
Esch
Fess
Flood
Fordney
Foss
Freeman
Fuller, Ill.
Garrett, Tenn.
Gillett

Glynn
Godwin, N. C.
Good
Goodwin, Ark.
Gordon
Gould
Gray, Ala.
Gray, N. J.
Green, Iowa
Gregg
Griest
Hadley
Hamilton, Mich.
Harrison, Va.
Haugen
Hayes
Healin
Helm
Hicks
Holland
Hollingsworth
Houston
Hull, Tenn.
Husted
Hutchinson
Ireland
Johnson, Wash.
Jones, Tex.
Kahn
Kearns
Kehoe
Kelley, Mich.
Kennedy, Iowa
Key, Ohio
Kincheloe
Langley
Larsen
Lazaro
Lee, Ga.
Leibach
Lenroot
Lever
Linthicum
Lobeck
Longworth
McAndrews
McArthur

McClintic
McFadden
McKenzie
McKinley
McLaughlin, Mich.
Madden
Magee
Mansfield
Martin
Meeker
Merritt
Miller, Minn.
Montague
Moon
Moore, Pa.
Moore, Ind.
Nicholls, S. C.
Norton
Oldfield
Oliver, Ala.
Olney
Overmyer
Overstreet
Palge
Park
Parker, N. J.
Peters
Platt
Porter
Pou
Powers
Price
Rainey
Ramsey
Rayburn
Reed
Robinson
Rogers
Romjue
Rouse
Rowe
Rucker
Russell
Sanders, Ind.
Sanders, La.
Sanders, N. Y.
Scott, Mich.

Sears
Sherley
Shouse
Sisson
Slayden
Slomp
Sloan
Small
Snook
Snyder
Stafford
Steagall
Stedman
Steele
Steenerson
Stephens, Miss.
Stephens, Nebr.
Sterling, Ill.
Sterling, Pa.
Stevenson
Stiness
Sweet
Switzer
Talbott
Taylor, Ark.
Temple
Tillman
Timberlake
Tinkham
Towner
Treadway
Venable
Vinson
Walker
Walsh
Wason
Watson, Va.
Weaver
Webb
Welling
Welty
Williams
Wilson, Ill.
Wilson, La.
Wilson, Tex.
Wood, Ind.

NAYS—133.

Alexander
Anderson
Ashbrook
Ayres
Baer
Beakes
Beshlin
Bland
Brodbeck
Browne
Caldwell
Campbell, Pa.
Cary
Connelly, Kans.
Cooper, Wis.
Crosier
Dale, N. Y.
Davidson
Decker
Denton
Dickinson
Dill
Dillon
Dixon
Doolittle
Dowell
Drane
Elston
Emerson
Fairchild, B. L.
Fairfield
Farr
Ferris
Fields

Fisher
Focht
Foster
French
Gallagher
Gallivan
Gandy
Gard
Garner
Garrett, Tex.
Graham, Ill.
Hamlin
Haskell
Hastings
Hayden
Helvering
Hensley
Hersey
Hilliard
Howard
Huddleston
Hull, Iowa
Humphreys
Igoe
Jacoway
James
Johnson, Ky.
Juul
Keating
Kelly, Pa.
Kettner
Kieiss, Pa.
King
Kinkaid

Knutson
Kraus
La Follette
Lea, Cal.
Leshner
Little
Littlepage
London
Lonergan
Lundeen
Lunn
McCormick
McCulloch
McKeown
McLemore
Maher
Mapes
Mason
Mondell
Morgan
Morin
Mott
Nolan
Osborne
Phelan
Purnell
Quin
Raker
Ramseyer
Randall
Rankin
Robbins
Roberts
Rodenberg

Rose
Rube
Schall
Scott, Iowa
Sells
Shackelford
Shallenberger
Sherwood
Siegel
Sims
Sinnott
Smith, Mich.
Smith, C. B.
Summers
Swift
Tague
Taylor, Colo.
Thomas
Thompson
Van Dyke
Vestal
Voigt
Volstead
Waldow
Walton
Watkins
Wheeler
White, Me.
Wingo
Woods, Iowa
Young, N. Dak.

NOT VOTING—95.

Barkley
Barnhart
Bowers
Britten
Brumbaugh
Candler, Miss.
Cannon
Cantrill
Capstick
Carew
Church
Clark, Fla.
Claypool
Coady
Copley
Costello
Cox
Curry, Cal.
Dale, Vt.
Davis
Dewalt
Dooling
Doremus
Drukker

Dunn
Eagle
Edmonds
Estopinal
Evans
Fairchild, G. W.
Flynn
Francis
Frear
Fuller, Mass.
Garland
Glass
Goodall
Graham, Pa.
Greene, Mass.
Greene, Vt.
Hamill
Hamilton, N. Y.
Hardy
Harrison, Miss.
Hawley
Heaton
Heintz
Hood

Johnson, S. Dak.
Jones, Va.
Kennedy, R. I.
Kitchin
Kreider
LaGuardia
Lufkin
McLaughlin, Pa.
Mann
Mays
Miller, Wash.
Mudd
Neely
Nelson
Nichols, Mich.
Oliver, N. Y.
O'Shaunessy
Padgett
Parker, N. Y.
Polk
Pratt
Ragsdale
Reavis
Riordan

Rowland
Sabath
Sanford
Saunders, Va.
Scott, Pa.
Scully
Smith, Idaho
Smith, T. F.
Snell
Strong
Sullivan
Templeton
Tilson
Vare
Ward
Watson, Pa.
Whaley
White, Ohio
Winslow
Wise
Woodyard
Young, Tex.
Zihlman

So the enacting clause was stricken out.

The following pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. COADY with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.

Mr. HARDY with Mr. CURRY of California.
 Mr. EAGLE with Mr. WINSLOW.
 Mr. CAREW with Mr. WOODYARD.
 Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. ZIEHLMAN.
 Mr. DOOLING with Mr. TILSON.
 Mr. WHITE of Ohio with Mr. WARD.
 Mr. JONES of Virginia with Mr. DALE of Vermont.
 Mr. DOREMUS with Mr. ROWLAND.
 Mr. WISE with Mr. DAVIS.
 Mr. CHURCH with Mr. STRONG.
 Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. DRUKKER.
 Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi with Mr. TEMPLETON.
 Mr. DEWALT with Mr. HAWLEY.
 Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi with Mr. CANNON.
 Mr. KITCHIN with Mr. MANN.
 Mr. YOUNG of Texas with Mr. DUNN.
 Mr. CLAYPOOL with Mr. SMITH of Idaho.
 Mr. BARKLEY with Mr. GARLAND.
 Mr. RAGSDALE with Mr. REAVIS.
 Mr. OLIVER of New York with Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. ESTOPINAL with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.
 Mr. GLASS with Mr. GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD.
 Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. PARKER of New York.
 Mr. LUFKIN with Mr. GOODALL.
 Mr. EVANS with Mr. FRANCIS.
 Mr. MAYS with Mr. EDMONDS.
 Mr. FLYNN with Mr. BOWERS.
 Mr. BRUMBAUGH with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. PADGETT with Mr. SANFORD.
 Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. HEATON.
 Mr. HOOD with Mr. FREAR.
 Mr. SABATH with Mr. SNELL.
 Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia with Mr. BRITTEN.
 Mr. NEELY with Mr. MUDD.
 Mr. BARNHART with Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts.
 Mr. SULLIVAN with Mr. GREENE of Vermont.
 Mr. POLK with Mr. COPELY.
 Mr. HAMILL with Mr. PRATT.
 Mr. SCULLY with Mr. COSTELLO.
 Mr. WHALEY with Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts.
 The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.
 A quorum being present, the doors were opened.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER. When Mr. Fitzgerald resigned from the House, although he did not necessarily have to do so, he also resigned from the House Office Building Commission. The Chair appoints in his place the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. SHERLEY, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

Mr. MAHER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 152) to fix the compensation of certain employees of the United States.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that this bill is not in order in view of the special order of the House made on December 12 whereby the bills then on the calendar were first to be disposed of, and that then the bill H. R. 269 was to be given a privileged status for consideration. I call the Speaker's attention to the special order that was made on that day, the last Calendar Wednesday before the holiday recess. At that time the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] said:

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the bills now on the calendar which are in order on Calendar Wednesday are disposed of that the bill which we have just a moment ago considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union—H. R. 269—be in order on Calendar Wednesday.

That fixes that bill as virtually the unfinished business of the House, after the bills then on the calendar have been disposed of on Calendar Wednesday. The bill that the gentleman from New York now attempts to bring up for consideration was not on the calendar on that date, but was reported only on January 14, 1918. The reason why I make the point of order is this: The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having in charge the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill is considering very thoroughly the question of an increase of salary of all of the Government employees whose compensation is fixed in that bill. It is also proposed, I believe, to provide for a general percentage increase of all Government employees.

The SPEAKER. That has nothing to do with the point of order.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think it will be inopportune to bring this bill up for consideration at this time.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. MAHER. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], in charge of that bill, is not present in the Hall.

The SPEAKER. If any gentleman from his committee desires to call it up, it is in order.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LONDON. Is there any gentleman here who desires to press that bill?

The SPEAKER. That is what the Chair desires to learn. If any gentleman on Mr. HAYDEN's committee desires to call up the bill 269, the Chair will recognize him.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully contend that the order of the House is a call of committees.

The SPEAKER. The committees are now being called.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NOLAN. Does the Chair interpret the unanimous-consent order of Mr. KITCHIN to mean that the Committee on Labor is to be deprived of its two full days?

The SPEAKER. No. The Committee on Labor is not to be deprived of its two full days, but it is the special order of the House that that particular bill take precedence.

Mr. NOLAN. Suppose they get the consent of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] that we may go on?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, so far as I am concerned, I shall waive any right that I may have under the special rule, because after investigation I find that it is not workable.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, the order of the House having been made, no gentleman of the House can set it aside, except by unanimous consent. The order of the House is a fixed order of proceeding, and it is beyond the power of the gentleman from Arizona to set it aside.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, the situation in respect to the special rule is that it was ordered that my bill, H. R. 269, should have precedence over any bills placed on the calendar after that date, but that all bills then on the calendar should be disposed of before my bill was considered.

The SPEAKER. Have they not all been disposed of?

Mr. STAFFORD. Only from the Committee on Labor, Mr. Speaker, and I have made the point of order that this bill which the gentleman from New York seeks to call up now was reported after December 12, when that special order was made.

The SPEAKER. That point of order is good. Has the committee any bill that was on the calendar before the 12th of December? If so, the Chair will recognize any gentleman on that committee to call it up.

Mr. MAHER. No; we have not.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LONDON. What difference does it make whether it was reported before the 12th of December or not?

The SPEAKER. Because there is a special order of the House to that effect.

Mr. LONDON. I know; but that special order is out of the way now.

The SPEAKER. No; it is not. The special order provides that when bills already on the calendar are disposed of that Mr. HAYDEN's bill shall have precedence over what are put on the calendar afterwards.

Mr. LONDON. I know, but the Hayden bill is out of the way now.

The SPEAKER. How does the gentleman determine that?

Mr. LONDON. I asked the Speaker to ask the House whether anybody was going to press the Hayden bill, and we have the statement before the House now that the Hayden bill is withdrawn, and all of the rights that he has under that rule have been waived.

Mr. SHERLEY. He can not waive the right. There is an order of the House and the Hayden bill is not in order until every bill that was on the calendar has been disposed of—

The SPEAKER. That was on the calendar prior to the 12th of December.

Mr. SHERLEY. Prior to the date of the order.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the fact that the House has just been considering a bill that was placed on the calendar after December 12.

The SPEAKER. But nobody raised the point of order; if so, it would have been knocked out. The Chair can not go around hunting up points of order; he has enough to do anyhow. The Clerk will call the committees.

The Clerk began to call the committees.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Colorado rise?

Mr. KEATING. To make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. Now, the Committee on Labor, under the rules of the House, would be entitled to two full days. The

committee has occupied less than one full day. The Chair now rules, as I understand it, that the roll of committees shall be called because of this unanimous-consent arrangement. May I ask the Chair when the Committee on Labor will have another opportunity to present its business to the House?

The SPEAKER. Here is the way of it: Each committee has two days if it has business enough to occupy two days. If it has not enough grist to occupy the time the Chair causes the roster to be called and you go on. The Committee on Labor will be called when the wheel again revolves.

Mr. KEATING. But the Committee on Labor has business and is prepared to go on.

The SPEAKER. The Chair knows, but it is out of order under this special order. How that special order came to be made the Chair does not know. It is a good deal of a puzzle to the Chair to know why that thing was fixed that way.

Mr. KEATING. The Chair holds all bills which were not on the calendar on the date that special order was adopted can not be considered?

The SPEAKER. That is exactly what the Chair holds, until we get through with the bills which were on the calendar prior to the 12th.

Mr. KEATING. Then, do we revert, for instance, to the Committee on Labor?

The SPEAKER. You do not. If that committee has any bill that is in order, why it can call it up right now, but if it is not in order you can not call it up. Now here is this special order—

Mr. KEATING. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, despite the special order, the House now proceed to the consideration of this minimum-wage bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent—

Mr. RAINEY. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made, and the Clerk will call the committees.

The Clerk called the Committee on Patents.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise for a point of order—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LONDON. That there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and eighty-six gentlemen are present—not a quorum.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California moves a call of the House.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. LONDON and Mr. STAFFORD. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House again divided; and there were—ayes 65, noes 91.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for tellers.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California demands tellers.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. NOLAN. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House again divided; and there were—ayes 116, noes 51.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California demands the yeas and nays. Twenty-one gentlemen have risen in the affirmative, not a sufficient number.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I submit that it is not necessary to have a quorum to adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The House can adjourn without a quorum.

ADJOURNMENT.

So the motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 17, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting reports from accounting officers of this department showing what officers of the Government were delinquent in rendering their accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 810); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the Depart-

ment of the Treasury to provide an interest teller for the office of the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 811); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. SINNOTT, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 5489) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange for lands in private ownership lands formerly embraced in the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Co., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 241), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 8745) fixing the salaries of the clerks of the United States district courts; prescribing how and when they shall account for the fees collected; providing for the office expenses of such clerks, including salaries of deputy clerks and clerical assistants; and for the travel and subsistence expense of such clerks and their deputies when necessarily absent from their official residences; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

By Mr. MCKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 8746) to provide for the construction of a military road from the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., to the proving grounds for artillery in Carroll and Jo Daviess Counties, Ill., and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 8747) to provide for the construction of a military road from the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., to the proving grounds for artillery in Carroll and Jo Daviess Counties, Ill., and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 8748) to provide for a survey of the Cowlitz River, Wash.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8749) providing for the appraisal and sale of the Gig Harbor abandoned military reservation, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 8750) to amend the law granting second-class mail privileges to certain publications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 8751) to amend section 203, Title II, of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September 8, 1916; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 8752) for the grading of Fourth Street SE., and construction of a bridge over Oxon Run; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 8753) to amend section 3, Title I, of the act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1917; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 8754) amending the act of August 29, 1916, chapter 415, and a part of section 20 of the act of February 4, 1887, chapter 104, as amended, relating to bills of lading, receipts, and agreements of common carriers and the limitation of liability by common carriers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCULLY: A bill (H. R. 8755) authorizing a survey with a view to protection of the beach at and near Sea Bright, N. J., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 8756) to provide an allowance to rural mail carriers for expenses; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. COLLIER: A bill (H. R. 8757) for the erection of a military post at or near the city of Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8758) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at a point near the city of Jackson, in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8759) providing for an addition to the Federal courthouse and post-office building at Jackson, Miss.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 8760) to create the Department of Transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8761) to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of coal, oil, copper, iron, and other metalliferous minerals, timber, and water power; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURRY of California: A bill (H. R. 8762) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to create an antidepreciation fund with which to purchase at par certain war-loan or Liberty loan bonds that may be offered for sale below par, and to prohibit bond brokers, stock-exchange brokers, or bankers from buying or offering to buy or from selling or offering to sell said war-loan or liberty bonds at less than par, making such action a felony, and providing punishment therefor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHARLES B. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 8763) to amend the act entitled "An act to extend temporarily the time for filing applications and fees and taking action in the United States Patent Office in favor of nations granting reciprocal rights to United States citizens," approved August 17, 1916; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 8764) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 8765) granting an increase of pension to Christopher Geese; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8766) granting a pension to Joseph Hutzell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8767) granting a pension to Wesley P. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8768) granting an increase of pension to James S. Squire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8769) granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Grube; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8770) granting a pension to William W. I. Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 8771) granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Lanphear; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8772) for the relief of H. H. Hogan; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BRUMBAUGH: A bill (H. R. 8773) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius L. Lepore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8774) granting an increase of pension to Moses Goldstein; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8775) granting an increase of pension to George S. Armstrong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 8776) granting an increase of pension to Hiram W. Covill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 8777) granting a pension to J. H. Kissinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8778) granting an increase of pension to Anton Ohnesorg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLLIER: A bill (H. R. 8779) granting a pension to Rachael S. Dobbs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8780) for the relief of the heirs of John Wixon, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8781) for the relief of the heirs or estate of David S. Sexton, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8782) for the relief of the heirs of Harriet B. Selma, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8783) for the relief of J. W. Cain, Morde Fuller, Charles Van Buren, and H. C. Perry; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8784) for the relief of the heirs of Isaac Whitaker, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8785) for the relief of the legal representative of Ann D. Halsey, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8786) for the relief of the legal representatives of James W. Brabston and Roche H. Brabston; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8787) for the relief of James Richards, administrator of the estate of William Richards, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8788) for the relief of the estate of W. L. Johnston; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8789) for the relief of Thomas H. Jett; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8790) for the relief of Maria Elizabeth Burnett; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8791) for the relief of the heirs or estate of William J. Milligan, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8792) for the relief of the estate of John P. Gee; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8793) for the relief of Dr. G. Y. Hicks, Vicksburg, Miss.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 8794) granting a pension to L. Ethel Bolton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 8795) granting an increase of pension to James H. Handy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8796) granting an increase of pension to Amos C. Carter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8797) granting a pension to Hans Fulson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FISHER: A bill (H. R. 8798) for the relief of the legal representative of Enoch Ensley, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GALLAGHER: A bill (H. R. 8799) granting a pension to William W. Hartigan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 8800) granting a pension to Amelia Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8801) granting a pension to John O'Neil; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 8802) granting a pension to Sylvia Ferington; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 8803) granting an increase of pension to John R. Worth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON: A bill (H. R. 8804) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Snook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8805) granting an increase of pension to Herbert E. Roberson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MCKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 8806) granting an increase of pension to William S. Eberman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8807) granting a pension to Malvina A. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8808) to amend the military record of William R. Paget; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 8809) granting an increase of pension to William H. Steinmann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 8810) granting a pension to Jeremiah H. Worthley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 8811) granting a pension to Annie Sangamo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 8812) granting an increase of pension to William C. Benning; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8813) granting an increase of pension to Thaddeus M. Kelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 8814) for the relief of Edith B. Macon, sole heir of the estate of David W. and Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WELTY: A bill (H. R. 8815) granting an increase of pension to Isaac W. Anderson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8816) granting a pension to Minnie L. Cahill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 8817) granting a pension to Frederick Blackledge, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8818) granting a pension to Maggie Lee Oliver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8819) granting a pension to William W. Fuller; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BACHARACH: Resolution adopted by the Burlington County (N. J.) Board of Agriculture, asking for exemption from military service of farm operators and farm laborers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Pennsylvania: Petition of W. E. Sweet, Dr. J. W. Wright, Frank E. Bond, James D. Johnson, and 18 others; also, a petition of J. L. Whalen, George M. Lyle, Harry Mehl, M. C. Cornell, and 18 others; also, a petition of Rev. W. P. Murray, H. A. Strong, Dr. O. N. Chaffee, and 16 others, all praying for the passage of House bill 7995, for the preservation of Perry's flagship; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a petition and copy of the the Perry Centennial Book of Past National Commander George R. Downs, Army and Navy Union, to accompany House bill 7995; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EAGAN: Petition of many citizens of New Jersey, favoring the enactment of legislation providing for an increase in the salaries of the city letter carriers and post-office clerks; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

My Mr. ESCH: Papers in support of House bill 795, granting a pension to George K. Redmond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISHER: Petition of M. L. B. Ensley; also, abstract of printed evidence and a statement relative to a claim of Enoch Ensley for 77 bales of cotton used by the United States Army; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FOCHT: Evidence in support of House bill 8309, for the relief of Caroline Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 8053, for the relief of William Hockenbrought; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Memorial of the Merchants' Association of New York, protesting against the zone system for second-class mail; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: Petition of B. B. Martin and sundry other citizens of Blandinsville, Ill., for the repeal of zone rates on second-class mail matter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILLIARD: Petition of Jennie B. Kern, Elizabeth Lovins, Mary L. Frantz, Lena Auslander, A. Lampert, M. M. Kern, Charlie N. Roberts, R. J. McRae, H. M. Clark, B. Cohen, J. B. Hewitt, N. Cramer, A. T. Milstein, N. Halpern, J. Suponick, N. Brookman, L. Kerlick, N. Waltson, A. G. Mann, Max Solisch, J. A. Lovin, S. Lampert, S. L. Skoss, Sarah M. Skoss, and M. Bilkon, all of Denver, Colo., urging the passage of the Keating bill, granting an increase of pay to Government employees; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of Peter G. and Mary E. Miller, of Denver, Colo., urging passage of House bill 1654, granting increase in pay of post-office clerks and letter carriers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of Baltimore Branch of the Pharmaceutical Association, favoring bill for the organization of a pharmaceutical corps in the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Susan Collins, of Baltimore, Md., relative to appropriation for maintaining the kindergarten division of the Bureau of Education; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of Carr-Lowrey Glass Co., of Baltimore, Md., against repeal of increased postage on second-class matter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Memorial of Local Board of Exemption No. 1, Pawtucket, R. I., protesting against the exemption of aliens who have not yet become full-fledged citizens; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial of the Rhode Island Council of Defense urging legislation permitting the induction of aliens not alien enemies into the military service under the selective act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROWLAND: Resolution passed by the John S. Melvil Post, No. 141, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bradford, Pa.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: Petition of the Woman's Club of Lake Placid, N. Y., protesting against the postal increase by zones on periodicals, and urging a repeal of the present law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of employees of United States customs service, port of Maline, N. Y., urging increase in salary of Federal employees; to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 17, 1918.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we ask Thy guidance and blessing upon the labor of this day, that it may be done under the inspiration of Thy holy Spirit, that we may have an eye single to Thy glory, and that the accomplishments of the day may add to the happiness and prosperity of all the people whom we serve. For Christ's sake. Amen.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the following communication:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1918.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JOHN H. BANKHEAD, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the chair during my absence.

WILLARD SAULSBURY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BANKHEAD thereupon assumed the chair.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bankhead	Hitchcock	New	Sterling
Beckham	Johnson, Cal.	Norris	Stone
Calder	Johnson, S. Dak.	Overman	Sutherland
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Poinsette	Swanson
Culberson	Jones, Wash.	Pomeroy	Thomas
Curtis	Kellogg	Ransdell	Tillman
Fernald	Kirby	Robinson	Townsend
Fletcher	Knox	Shafroth	Trammell
Gallinger	McKellar	Sheppard	Vardaman
Gerry	McLean	Simmons	Wadsworth
Gronna	McNary	Smith, Ga.	Watson
Hale	Martin	Smith, Md.	Weeks
Harding	Myers	Smith, S. C.	Wolcott
Hardwick	Nelson	Smoot	

Mr. TOWNSEND. I announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. SMITH of Michigan]. He is paired with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. MYERS. My colleague [Mr. WALSH] is still detained from the Senate by illness. He is paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN]. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. FRANCE] for the day.

Mr. RANDELL. I wish to announce the continued absence of my colleague [Mr. BROUSSARD] on account of illness.

Mr. GERRY. I desire to announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. THOMPSON] are detained on important business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-five Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The Secretary will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. THOMAS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The PRESIDING OFFICER announced his signature to the bill (S. 3235) amending section 32, Federal farm-loan act, approved July 17, 1916, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House.

PETITIONS.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Rural Letter Carriers' Association of Grafton County, N. H., praying for an increase in the salaries of rural letter carriers, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. SUTHERLAND presented a petition of the Pan Handle Agricultural Club of Brooke County, W. Va., praying for the conservation of food, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. SMOOT. I present a petition from Prof. William H. Hart and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Printing with the view of publishing the same as a public document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be so referred.